

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-30 (canceled)

Claim 31 (new): A method for manufacturing a glucose polymer-based solution, the method comprising:

providing a glucose polymer in a powder form;

conducting a modified bioburden test on the powder form of the glucose polymer to determine a source of peptidoglycan, the source including *Alicyclobacillus acidocaldarius*;

preparing a glucose polymer solution derived from the powder form of the glucose polymer;

processing the glucose polymer solution including sterilization thereof;

adding a reagent to the glucose polymer solution, the reagent being derived from a silkworm larvae plasma and that is reactive with peptidoglycan; and

using the glucose polymer solution to make a peritoneal dialysis solution if it is determined that about 10 ng/mL or less of peptidoglycan is present in the glucose polymer solution.

Claim 32 (new): The method of claim 31, wherein the reaction with the reagent initiates a serine protease cascade.

Claim 33 (new): The method of claim 32, wherein the serine protease cascade includes a prophenol oxidase cascade.

Claim 34 (new): The method of claim 31, wherein the amount of peptidoglycan is determined by a colorimetric measurement in response to a reaction between the peptidoglycan and the reagent.

Claim 35 (new): The method of claim 31, wherein the modified bioburden test includes testing for *Alicyclobacillus acidocaldarius* at a pH less than about 5.0.

Claim 36 (new): The method of claim 31, wherein the modified bioburden test includes testing for *Alicyclobacillus acidocaldarius* at a temperature above room temperature.

Claim 37 (new): The method of claim 31, wherein the glucose polymer includes icodextrin.

Claim 38 (new): A method of testing for a peptidoglycan contaminant, comprising:
conducting a modified bioburden test on a glucose polymer in a powder form to determine a source of peptidoglycan, the source including *Alicyclobacillus acidocaldarius*;
preparing a glucose polymer solution derived from the powder form of the glucose polymer;
processing the glucose polymer solution including sterilization thereof;
adding a reagent to the glucose polymer solution, the reagent being derived from a silkworm larvae plasma and that is reactive with peptidoglycan; and
determining whether peptidoglycan is present in the glucose polymer solution at a level exceeding 10 ng/mL that is sufficient to cause peritonitis if the glucose polymer is used in a peritoneal dialysis solution.

Claim 39 (new): The method of claim 38, wherein the reaction with the reagent initiates a serine protease cascade.

Claim 40 (new): The method of claim 39, wherein the serine protease cascade includes a prophenol oxidase cascade.

Claim 41 (new): The method of claim 38, wherein the amount of peptidoglycan is determined by a colorimetric measurement in response to a reaction between the peptidoglycan and the reagent.

Claim 42 (new): The method of claim 38, wherein the modified bioburden test includes testing for *Alicyclobacillus acidocaldarius* at a pH less than about 5.0.

Claim 43 (new): The method of claim 38, wherein the modified bioburden test includes testing for *Alicyclobacillus acidocaldarius* at a temperature above room temperature.

Claim 44 (new): The method of claim 38, wherein the glucose polymer includes icodextrin.